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ABSTRACT

This annual report, covering the period from 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971, notes three developments in the course of this period. The first was the vastly increased output of research publications. The second was the carrying forward of the planning for a United Nations staff college to the point where it was agreed by all concerned that work should begin in January 1972 and, if possible, sooner. The third was the development of a quite novel project entitled "New perspectives in international co-operation". The last two developments are commented upon in greater detail in chapters III and V, respectively. Chapter I of the report is devoted to matters of general interest, including the budget and also the Institute involvement in the consultations on the international university project; Chapter II deals with training and related activities and chapter IV with research activities. The appendices contain information on feasibility of a U.N. International University, and lists board of trustee members, contributions, membership of directors of institutes within the U.N. family; UNITAR publications; UNITAR seminars; speakers at the Symposium on Environment and Development, number and nationality of participants in UNITAR training programs and seminars, and participants in research panels. (Author)

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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

OF THE

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE

FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/8414)

UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1971

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

I. GENERAL

1. This report is submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965, which requires the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to report annually to the Assembly on the Institute's activities. It covers the period from 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971.

2. There were three notable developments in the course of this period, the second and third of which will doubtless have a very important effect upon the Institute's organizational future. The first was the vastly increased output of research publications. The second was the carrying forward of the planning for a United Nations staff college to the point where it was agreed by all concerned that work should begin in January 1972 and, if possible, sooner. The third was the development of a quite novel project entitled "New perspectives in international co-operation". The last two developments are commented upon in greater detail in chapters III and V, respectively.

3. Chapter I of the report is devoted to matters of general interest, including the budget and also the Institute involvement in the consultations on the international university project; chapter II deals with training and related activities (other than the staff college) and chapter IV with research activities.

A. Board of Trustees

4. At the generous invitation of the Institute on Man and Science, which offered host facilities, the Board of Trustees held a pre-session week-end conference, from 30 October to 1 November 1970, at Rensselaerville, New York, at which the Board planned to discuss two subjects on its sessional agenda that seemed to call for particularly careful deliberation, namely, the Secretary-General's study on the feasibility of a United Nations international university and the UNITAR study on the feasibility of a United Nations staff college. A third subject was added for good measure - the proposal to create a commission on new perspectives in international co-operation.

5. Upon their return to United Nations Headquarters, the trustees held their ninth formal session, from 2 to 5 November 1970. They considered and approved the revised budget for 1970, the budget for 1971 and the work programme for 1971. They also recorded decisions for the guidance of the Executive Director on the three issues on which preliminary discussion had taken place at Rensselaerville.

6. The current membership of the Board is given in annex I below.

B. Staff, budget and financing

7. In May 1971 the over-all professional staff numbered 30 - about the same level as in 1969-1970 - and the general service staff 34.

8. The Institute's accounting year is the calendar year. Net liquid assets on 1 January 1971 amounted to $790,580, made up of $668,561 in general funds and $122,019 in special purpose grants. The revised estimated income for 1971 is $1,309,942 in general funds and $212,000 in special purpose grants, a total of $1,521,942. The revised estimated expenditure for the year is $1,636,500. On the basis of these figures the Institute should end the year with a balance of $676,022, $114,558 less than the balance at the beginning of the year.

9. In effect, the Institute may be spending in 1971 between 7 and 8 per cent more than the income it may actually collect that year. This is made possible by the accumulated funds resulting from the inevitable lower rate of activity in the Institute's first years. In 1972 and thereafter, expenditures will have to be kept more in line with income. The solution is obvious: to raise the income level and, if that does not prove a sufficient remedy, to reduce the expenditure level. Unfortunately, as everybody knows, additional income is hard to come by ir these times. Some governmental donors are finding it difficult even to maintain their present level of contributions. Fortunately, some have pledged significant increases, for which in its present circumstances the Institute could not be too grateful. One country not only raised its annual contribution; it also made a special purpose grant of over $200,000 and at the same time made a special contribution of $20,000 to the financing of the staff college. Another source of encouragement is the fact that, increasingly, contributions are coming in from countries that did not contribute before. A list of contributions is given in annex II below.

10. With regard to the control of the expenditure side of the budget, the first point that needs to be made is that a direct comparison of the income received in a year with the expenditure incurred in that year is a yardstick of limited value, if only because of under-expenditure in certain years arising from delays in staff recruitment and other inevitable delays in the execution of projects. Secondly, some automatic increases in expenditure are outside the Institute's control, such as the annual salary increments to which members of the staff are entitled and percentage increases to compensate for rises in the cost of living. The latter are determined centrally for all United Nations personnel. These two factors of automatic increment account for as much as 18.2 per cent of the increase in the 1971 revised expenditure over the 1970 actual expenditure, an increase which does not exactly reflect a heightened tempo of activity on the part of the Institute.

11. Such an increase in activity as has occurred has been due largely to receipts of special purpose grants in aid of training programmes, especially research projects, as well as assistance in kind either volunteered by Governments and foundations or made available at the Institute's request. The policy of the Institute is to hold the costs of its regular staff and of the programmes and projects they undertake at a level that can be carried by the general funds assisted by other dependable sources of additional finance, like the United Nations Development Programme.

C. UNITAR involvement in the international university studies

12. The General Assembly, in its resolution 2573 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 inviting the Secretary-General to make a study on the feasibility of a United Nations international university, requested that the Secretary-General should consult UNITAR, among others. The Executive Director was fully consulted during the preparation of the study, although the conclusions and recommendations naturally reflected the broader consultations that had taken place. As indicated in paragraph 4 above, the Institute's Board of Trustees considered the published study at their pre-session meeting. This was done on the basis not only of a submission by the Executive Director but also of a personal letter from the Secretary-General saying that he would welcome the Board's comments, both general and with regard to the sequence of further action on the project.

13. The comments of the Board, which were communicated to the Secretary-General and incorporated in his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, on the feasibility study, are reproduced as annex III to the present report. In effect, the Board declared its support for a decentralized international university system which would co-ordinate, harmonize and supplement the work being done in existing institutions in order to meet the challenge of a changing world which called for greater international understanding and co-operation.

14. At the conclusion of its consideration of the Secretary-General's study, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (1542 (XLIX)) in which it invited UNITAR to submit, at an appropriate time, recommendations on the organization and financing of the international university. The General Assembly, after considering the report, invited the Secretary-General to continue his studies, in correlation with their being carried out at the same time by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, also in consultation with UNITAR, among others.

15. The Executive Director accordingly continues to make himself available to the Secretary-General in the continuation of his studies. A draft paper responding to the request of the Economic and Social Council will be submitted for the consideration of the Institute's Board when it holds its tenth session in September 1971. Copies of the approved paper should reach the Council and the Secretary-General by the end of that month.

D. Annual meeting of heads of United Nations institutes

16. The heads of training and research institutes in the United Nations system charged held their fifth annual meeting in Geneva from 6 to 8 July 1970. The main subject of the discussion was the dissemination, use and impact of research. Subsidiary items on the agenda included progress reports on the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Secretary-General's feasibility study on the international university and the Institute's feasibility study on the staff college.

17. The sixth annual meeting, because it was held somewhat earlier than usual, came within the period covered by this report. It was also held in Geneva, from 22 to 24 June 1971. The principal subject was the staffing and financing of United Nations training and research institutes, which occasioned a very frank, lively and fruitful debate. The Executive Director of UNITAR, who was Chairman of the meeting, then brought his colleagues up to date regarding the international university and the staff college projects. He appealed for their co-operation in support of

the college and pointed out that its success would depend in large part upon the readiness of their institutes and others to release staff for short-term service with the college. The membership of the annual meetings is given in annex IV below.

E. Co-operation with other bodies

18. The continuing success of UNITAR, of course, depends as always upon co-operation with agencies and organizations within and outside the United Nations system, and the promotion of such co-operation continues to be among the major preoccupations of the Executive Director and his senior staff. As the accounts in later parts of the present report will confirm, the response to their efforts has been very satisfactory. The specialized agencies and the other organizations in the United Nations system now consider UNITAR to be as much their agent as it is that of the United Nations itself, in the fields covered by its mandate. The academic world now looks to the Institute for more research initiatives than its financial and manpower resources permit.

F. Publications

19. The Institute has two categories of publications for general distribution. The first gives information about the Institute and its activities. Under this heading comes the quarterly newsletter, UNITAR News, in English and French, and the brochure, UNITAR : What it is, what it does, how it works, in English, French, Russian and Spanish.

20. The second category is directly related to the work of training and research. Up to the end of June 1970, four research studies and two training manuals had been published. Between July 1970 and June 1971 UNITAR produced twenty-one publications and at least twelve more are in preparation and likely to be issued before the end of the year. All of these are intended for sale.

21. In addition to the usual work involved in preparing material for the printers, UNITAR has had to cope with trying to keep appropriate bodies throughout the world informed about what publications are available, with setting up a system of direct sales in response to ever-increasing requests, and dispatching copies of each publication in fairly large quantities, including the servicing of its own and outside conferences and seminars. Unfortunately this work, in addition to the normal activities of an information section, is having to be carried out with just one professional officer and one secretary.

22. As UNITAR is an autonomous body within the United Nations system it does not automatically obtain access to the printing, distribution and sales services of the Organization, the more especially as the resources of these services are already taxed to the limit. However, the Institute has had willing co-operation to whatever extent has been feasible from the respective sections and the UNITAR Publications Committee has agreed that the distribution of UNITAR publications to United Nations depository libraries and information centres may be undertaken by the Distribution Section of the United Nations.

23. A list of UNITAR publications may be found in annex V below.

II. TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

A. Introduction

24. The current year has been marked by a successful effort on the part of UNITAR to break from traditional patterns of activities in the training field whenever it was felt that they no longer met the needs of the United Nations system, to take a forward look to the training role of UNITAR within this system and to develop new programmes.

25. In this task, the Executive Director has been greatly assisted by the advice of two panels of consultants appointed by him. One, headed by Mr. Peter C. Dobell, Director of the Parliamentary Centre for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade in Ottawa, Canada, was established to review the organization, content and techniques used in the conduct of UNITAR training programmes in diplomacy and international organization. The panel was also requested to assess, as far as practicable, the effectiveness of existing programmes and to propose modifications or new orientations, as well as new programmes and activities to supplement or replace the present ones. The second, headed by Mr. H.E. Caustin, UNITAR consultant and former Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme, undertook a similar review with regard to UNITAR training programmes in technical and economic co-operation.

26. Both panels offered a number of valuable observations and suggestions, which have greatly affected the shape of the 1972 draft programme to be submitted to the Board of Trustees at its tenth session and have also resulted in important modifications to the 1971 programmes. For instance, with regard to the application of new techniques, which both panels recommended, case studies were extensively used in the Dakar course on basic diplomacy and both the Bangkok and Addis Ababa regional seminars on techniques and procedures of technical assistance placed much greater emphasis on active participation by the trainees and on practical exercises. The first specialized course for diplomats will be undertaken later this year, and should provide useful experience for both staff and participants.

27. The limited professional staff in the training department has been used to the utmost in the planning, preparation and conduct of these training programmes. This has left little time for other important tasks like the preparation of training material, increased load of actual teaching and supporting research. Both panels emphasized the need for more staff to undertake these activities.

B. Basic training course in diplomacy

28. This three-month course in diplomacy was organized for the benefit of young foreign service officials from Africa and Asia. It was held in Dakar, Senegal, from 1 March to 31 May, and was attended by twenty-six participants, twenty-one from Africa and five from Asia. The subjects covered included the making of foreign policy, international law, peaceful settlement of disputes, consular and diplomatic practice, and the role of regional organizations. As with previous courses, the trainees were given a period of in-service training in the foreign ministries of

the more developed countries. This was made possible through the generosity of the Governments of Austria, Canada, Denmark, France and the United States of America. A special feature of the course this year was collective and individual "de-briefing" of participants after their in-service training. This was conducted in New York and Geneva, and the information obtained will be very valuable in planning future courses in the diplomatic field.

C. Seminars on the organization and functioning of the United Nations in New York

29. These seminars on the organization and functioning of the United Nations are intended primarily for the benefit of diplomatic personnel newly appointed to the permanent missions in New York and new staff members of the United Nations organizations in New York. The participants are enabled to acquire information and a working knowledge of the important bodies and organizations in the United Nations system. They are also afforded an opportunity to discuss with diplomats, senior international officials and scholars, issues of concern to the Organization and of practical value to the participants.

30. The format and the duration of the seminars were modified this year in the light of experience gained in previous years and the opinions expressed by the Dobell review panel. They were held daily for nine days, between 13 and 23 April 1971, and were very well attended. Attendance on most days exceeded 80. Seminar leaders and guest panelists were better briefed and reading lists were circulated in advance. Preliminary assessment of the results indicate that there continues to be a widely felt need for a course of this type for the benefit of members of the permanent missions and of the Secretariat. In terms of cost-benefit, the operation of such seminars is very efficient. It involves, of course, some amount of staff time, but with the facilities available at Headquarters and with the co-operation of potential faculty (ambassadors, senior United Nations officials and scholars), the actual monetary cost per participant can be kept at a very low level.

D. Symposia

31. The Institute organized a symposium on 24 May 1971 on the theme "Environment and development". Its purpose was to bring together senior diplomats, international officials and experts to exchange ideas and discuss international implications of a subject of immediate concern to the United Nations system. The participants found the meeting most helpful, and similar symposia will be conducted in the future.

E. Interregional programme in technical and financial co-operation

32. The UNITAR seminar on the major problems of technical and financial co-operation, which had its début in 1969, was repeated from 28 August to 7 November 1970. It was attended by 17 participants, including five deputy resident representatives, and provided for the most comprehensive view and discussion of all external aid available to developing countries - bilateral and multilateral, private and public. It tried, with a good amount of success, to give the participants a greater knowledge in the technical assistance field and also an understanding, on the part

of the donor countries and United Nations agencies, of the problems and difficulties of recipient countries. Both bilateral aid agencies and United Nations agencies, including UNDP, co-operated fully in the implementation of the seminar and were eager to present their activities and discuss their procedures with the group. Two visits to developing parts of the world in different political settings - one to Tadjikistan (USSR) and another to Puerto Rico - were included in the programme and permitted interesting comparisons and reflections on concrete development issues, while on the other hand several contacts with development institutes and universities enabled the participants to look at the same issues from a more general and not too theoretical point of view.

F. Regional programmes in techniques and procedures of United Nations technical assistance

33. The UNITAR/ECAFE regional seminar on techniques and procedures of United Nations technical assistance for Asia and the Far East took place in Bangkok, from 8 to 26 March 1971. There were thirty-two participants, three of whom were members of the UNDP field office staff. The training input was reinforced by introducing for the first time, besides lectures and discussions, practical exercises for the purpose of organizing and classifying all the information received, so that the participants on their return home could make use of it in a concrete way. Another new feature was an introductory session, which provided for an overview of the increased role of technical assistance in the development process. This training input was further developed in Addis Ababa where another regional seminar, co-sponsored by UNITAR and ECA, was held from 24 May to 11 June 1971. The participants were officials of developing countries in Africa, both English- and French-speaking, and a small group of officials from the UNDP field offices in the area. In Addis Ababa, as in Bangkok, most of the topics centred around the new UNDP country programming and the adaptation of the United Nations family of organizations to the new system of multilateral assistance.

G. Orientation seminars for Permanent Missions in Geneva on documentation of international organizations

34. Responding to the interest expressed by a number of Permanent Missions in Geneva for a training programme for improving their knowledge and skill about the distribution, filing, storage and retrieval of United Nations documents, the UNITAR office in Geneva organized seminars on this subject, which were held both in English (8 to 12 March 1971) and in French (15 to 19 March 1971). The seminars, experimental in nature, were intended to offer participants orientation and information, rather than actual training. However, participatory training methods were used wherever possible to inculcate practical skills and insights. A case study exercise was also organized on the last day, with the active participation of all participants. The Institute received valuable assistance and co-operation from a number of United Nations organizations and officials in conducting these seminars.

H. Colloquium for senior officials in the United Nations system

35. In its continuing efforts to help improve the competence and effectiveness of personnel serving in the United Nations system by enabling those who are closely concerned with the formulation and implementation of policy to come together in an informal atmosphere for the purpose of acquiring a better understanding and appreciation of each other's work problems, UNITAR held the third in its series of colloquia for senior officials of the United Nations system, from 10 to 12 June 1971, at Castle Hernstein near Vienna, with the Austrian Government as host. The topic discussed was "The intercultural factor in international administration".

36. Experiences within the various parts of the United Nations system were compared and analysed. They ranged from the effect attributable to a particular milieu on institutions, misunderstandings arising between professionals owing to such causes as different approaches to standardized administrative practices, and the effects of assignments to special or isolated missions on the mental health and family life of staff, including the effects on the spouses and children of United Nations professional staff (some 80 per cent of whom work outside their own countries) with the concomitant "culture shock" involved in living in an alien if not unfriendly environment. The colloquium was an outstanding success owing both to the superb chairmanship of Dr. Mahdi Elmandjra and also to the intellectual contributions of all participants to an extremely interesting and lively series of discussions.

I. Fellowship and training programmes in international law

37. During the year under review, the Institute carried out, as in previous years, a training programme in international law. This joint United Nations/UNITAR programme was conducted in response to the request of the General Assembly and was financed partly by the United Nations and partly by UNITAR. For the 1970 programme twenty fellowships were awarded to officials and scholars from all parts of the world. The main aspects of the fellowship programme were attendance at the general and special courses organized by The Hague Academy of International Law, special seminars organized at Academy by UNITAR and in-service training at the legal offices of different international organizations.

38. A similar programme is being organized in 1971 and twenty fellowships have been awarded to candidates from the following countries: Barbados, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mexico, Nigeria, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Western Samoa.

39. Preparatory work has been done for a refresher course in international law to be held in Chile early in 1972. This three-week course, as planned, will concentrate on two major subjects of current interest: the law of the sea and the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. This refresher course, to be undertaken by UNITAR in close co-operation with the Office of Legal Affairs, will be open to young professors and government legal officers from countries in the Latin American region. The Executive Director wishes to express his thanks to the Government of Chile for its generous offer of hospitality and facilities for the course.

III. A United Nations staff college

40. The UNITAR study on the feasibility of a staff college to serve the United Nations system, which had been prepared with the concurrence of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the active co-operation of all the specialized agencies and other organizations in the system, was considered by the Institute's Board of Trustees, as already indicated, at its ninth session in November 1970.

41. The study, conducted by Mr. Richard Symonds, UNITAR representative in Europe, showed that there was a consensus in favour of the establishment of a staff college or the organizing of staff college type courses. The main recommendations of the report were as follows: (a) that steps should be taken to establish a staff college to serve the United Nations system; (b) that the college should provide courses both in development and in administration and modern management techniques; (c) that it should have a small core staff recruited from within and from outside the United Nations system, reinforced by visiting lecturers drawn from similar sources to meet the needs of particular courses; (d) that, at least initially, its operations should consist of holding short courses and seminars at different places and concentrate mainly on courses at a senior level and for officials with important supervisory functions; (e) that the establishment of the college should be done in two stages: a first stage during which staff college type courses would be organized on a decentralized basis (using existing institutions to meet identifiable demands), and a second stage in which "the staff college will acquire its own residential premises with a larger staff and a library"; (f) during the first stage the college should serve only the staff members of the United Nations system, but during the second stage it may also cater to national officials and officials of non-governmental organizations.

42. The Board supported these recommendations and in due course the Executive Director submitted to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination the following "proposals for action":

(a) a staff college advisory committee should be appointed at once whose duty would be to advise on all phases of establishing and running the college. It should be a reasonably small committee and composed mainly of agency representatives, especially representatives of agencies that are likely to be the principal users of the college. It will tender its advice to the Executive Director of UNITAR pending the appointment of the head of the college (who might be designated Principal rather than Director) and thereafter to the Principal.

(b) Steps should be taken to appoint the first Principal early, so that he can be associated with the planning of the college, if possible.

(c) The aim should be to bring the first stage of the college into operation in 1972, as envisaged in the report; the timing of the second stage will be a matter to be determined in the light of experience gained during the first stage and is best left open at this point.

(d) A priority task for the staff college advisory committee will be to plan the actual programme of studies for the different phases of that first stage.

(e) It may be necessary to introduce a crash programme of ad hoc courses in the latter part of 1971. UNDP may require such courses for the benefit of its new breed of field representatives, and other agencies may wish to participate in these or request similar arrangements to meet urgent needs which in their judgement would now best be met through the college. These ad hoc courses would naturally provide useful experience for the college administration and the advisory committee.

43. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, at its fifty-third session on 27 April 1971, concurred in the above proposals. The representative of UNDP confirmed that the Programme would make use of this college rather than operate one of its own, provided that its special interests were recognized, for instance by the assignment to its representative of a permanent seat on the management committee.

44. The college is to be financed by contributions from the members of the system. Discussions are in progress with a view to settling an agreed scheme for this purpose. As already indicated, one Government has made a generous contribution of $20,000. It is hoped that its example will be followed by others, especially those which have constantly expressed interest in the promotion of a more efficient international civil service.

IV. RESEARCH

A. Introduction

45. A number of research projects have been or will be completed in 1971. Prominent among them are: the 50-country study of the use by the media of news about the United Nations; studies on relations between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States and four regional organizations in Europe; the study of the atomic safeguards system; a series of papers on the participation of youth in international organizations; eight studies on the transfer of technology to developing countries; a series of papers on different national experiences in managerial training techniques; a comparative study on financing of international waterway systems; three studies on global environmental problems.

46. In addition to the completed projects, several publications have resulted from continuing projects - in particular, those on the peaceful settlement of disputes and on the "brain drain". Many of them have been discussed either in the organs of the United Nations or by specially constituted panels of senior delegates and officials. The comments made attested to the value of the research to Governments in their consideration of problems before the United Nations. There has been a widespread demand for the published studies and considerable interest in the work in progress by both governmental experts and the academic community.

47. Not all of the projects approved by the Board of Trustees were undertaken this year, principally because of a lack of general funds. However, special-purpose grants, largely from non-governmental sources, were obtained to carry on some of the research work, especially the studies on the peaceful settlement of disputes, on environmental problems, on United Nations procedures and on youth participation in international organizations. The co-operation of the academic community, in various ways, also enabled the Institute to extend its limited research funds.

48. A large part of the time and resources of the Research Department has been used to further co-operation with the scholarly community as well as with official circles in the United Nations. Conferences and panels have been a principal means of explaining UNITAR's role and disseminating the fruits of research; they have also served as a source of ideas and criticism. Potential subjects of research have been discussed with foundations and from time to time with representatives of Governments especially concerned and a large number of reports and informational papers have been prepared; An appreciable amount of time has also been devoted by some members of the Research Department to seminars and training programmes. All of these tasks have been useful, but it must be borne in mind that they have reduced the resources available for studies and research.

49. The personnel engaged in research has remained few in number. The budget provides for only five research officers, in addition to the Director of Research (who is also Deputy Executive Director) and the Deputy Director of Research. Actually only three of the research officer posts are occupied at the present time. All of the regular staff, including the directors, are engaged in substantive research and writing; in addition, all are occupied with such tasks as evaluating

studies, arranging for commissioned papers, examining new research proposals and preparing reports and informational material. The non-regular staff, the "research fellows", are engaged in particular areas of work but are generally also involved in panels and committees and to some extent in training seminars. There are at present seven research fellows, five of whom are financed by special-purpose grants outside the general resources of UNITAR. It is evident from the work done that the output has been considerable for the small number of persons engaged. One factor is that virtually everyone concerned, and especially the regular research officers, have devoted time far in excess of the normal work-week to their tasks.

50. In the year under review research activity has been concentrated increasingly on operational analysis of the effectiveness of United Nations machinery and the United Nations system. The scheme of priorities approved by the Board of Trustees has been followed, and a dispersal of effort among diverse subjects has been avoided. The key element remains the focus on the capability and efficacy of the United Nations, although this, in itself, means having to deal with different manifestations or areas of United Nations interest. It is the fact that its main concern is the improvement of international machinery that differentiates UNITAR from other research institutions.

51. All the topics described in the research review below are interrelated but can be said to fall into the following categories: the functioning and procedures of United Nations organs and agencies; the peaceful settlement of disputes; economic and social development; information and communications; the implications of science and technology for international organization, and international law and human rights.

B. Projects and activities

1. Relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations

52. The studies in this field analyse forms and procedures of co-operation, areas and issues of mutual concern and the effectiveness of present arrangements for co-ordination. They also suggest methods for strengthening existing relationships. The manuscripts of separate studies on relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations have been completed and are being made ready for publication. These examine relations between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, certain European organizations (Council of Europe, European Economic Community and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development), and the Organization of American States. The secretariat of the League of Arab States has contributed a comprehensive paper on relations between the League and the United Nations for use in the UNITAR study. This section is expected to be ready for publication by the end of 1971. Utilizing research materials received from the secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and various United Nations bodies, UNITAR is preparing a study on relations between the United Nations and the Council, which is expected to be completed by the end of 1971. By that time, the Institute also expects to complete a study of United Nations relations with intergovernmental organizations in Asia and the Far East.

53. On the basis of these regional studies a general evaluation of the relationships will be prepared. It will consider current trends in relations

between the United Nations and the various regional intergovernmental organizations and will formulate suggestions for improvement.

2. General Assembly procedures

54. In the paper on planning and priorities of UNITAR research submitted to the Board of Trustees in 1970, 1/ studies were proposed related to procedures and organization of the General Assembly. As a first step, a study was undertaken on the role of the General Committee and questions related thereto and a preliminary paper was submitted to the Special Committee on the Rationalization of Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly. The study examined the functions assigned to the General Committee under the rules of procedure and the role it has played, as well as the methods that were employed, in the discharge of its responsibilities with respect to the organization and work of General Assembly sessions.

55. Another UNITAR study, which is still in an early stage, attempts to clarify some of the implications of programme budgeting for General Assembly debates, since the gradual utilization of modern programme budgeting techniques by the United Nations is expected to lead to a joint consideration of programme and appropriation in the discussion of budgetary allocations.

3. Functioning of the Economic and Social Council

56. Prompted by discussions within the Economic and Social Council, two UNITAR studies regarding the work of the Council have been under way this year. They will represent a contribution of UNITAR to the general analysis and re-evaluation of the role and functions of the Council.

57. In the first study UNITAR will attempt to answer the question, "How does the Economic and Social Council cope with stress in order to carry out its institutionally prescribed goals?" It is expected that the resulting clarification of the Council's functioning will help to throw light on practicable ways of increasing its effectiveness. The methodology is based on concepts of systems analysis, information theory and decision-making. It will present a model of the Council as a decision-making system and will undertake an organizational review of it as a decision-making body as well as analyse its performance during the Second United Nations Development Decade. The paper will end with a discussion of decision-making in the Council and the dynamics of demands and capabilities.

58. Another question UNITAR will seek to answer is "How do the conflicting goals of Member States affect outcomes within the Council itself and its performance as an international organization?" Since conflicting goals are frequently the result of the way in which Governments perceive the activities of the Organization, an explicit analysis of the dominant images presented by government representatives may clarify some of the goal conflicts within the Council. An attempt will also be made to evaluate the extent to which the allocation of resources by the system in fact reflects the priorities formulated in Council resolutions. In addition, a

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1/ UNITAR/EX/R.35.

system analysis of the information flows between international organizations and the Governments of Member States will endeavour to pinpoint the specific roles of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination. These Committees, by evaluating the procedures of international organizations in carrying out United Nations policies in the economic and social field, may fulfil a critical feedback control function.

59. A second study has developed a coding scheme for continuing analysis and appraisal of Economic and Social Council resolutions revealing systematically the outcome of the Council's deliberations and its interactions with other bodies. This will provide a detailed trend analysis of the shifting priorities of issues within the Council and the way in which these changes in priorities have affected its structure.

60. Both studies promise to contribute greater insight into the complexities of the structure of the Council and its role in the United Nations system of international co-operation in the economic and social fields.

4. International youth organizations and the United Nations system

61. In view of the interest expressed by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in the strengthening of channels of communication with youth and youth organizations and the concern of the entire United Nations family with youth participation in its work, UNITAR has been conducting research on relations between international youth organizations and the United Nations system. In planning the project, UNITAR received general encouragement as well as specific suggestions from the members of ACC. The project, which was planned and co-ordinated by the staff of UNITAR, consists of a series of papers contributed by young consultants from different countries having a relevant research background or first-hand experience in the work of international youth organizations.

62. These papers examine the nature and functions of international youth organizations in relation to the strengthening of relations with the United Nations system and analyse the actual and potential participation by such organizations in programmes of the United Nations family. They evaluate various types of youth participation in the decision-making process of the United Nations and analyse the merits and shortcomings of international youth conferences, drawing particularly upon the experience of the World Youth Assembly of July 1970. In addition, they examine existing procedures and machinery of co-ordination between the activities of youth organizations and United Nations agencies and provide a number of suggestions for strengthening relations between them. The study, now completed in draft form, has been reviewed by a panel comprising representatives of international youth organizations and United Nations agencies and has been submitted to the Sub-Committee on Human Resources, Education and Training of ACC for comments. It will be revised and up-dated in the light of comments and suggestions before it is finally published.

5. Peaceful settlement of disputes

63. The first papers prepared under this major research programme have been published during the past twelve months. They are entitled Ideas and proposals for research, Analysis and prediction in international mediation, and Complementary structures of third-party settlement in international disputes. They are appearing as part of a new series of UNITAR publications, under the symbol UNITAR PS (peaceful settlement). The first paper is a revised edition of the booklet published last year setting out ideas and proposals for research into the peaceful settlement of international disputes. The original edition was depleted.

64. The other two studies concentrate on methods and procedures which can be applied in the process of settlement. One deals with the importance of time and circumstance in the work of mediation. Based on a study of a number of cases, the author develops concepts and an approach to indicate when intervention by a third party stands the greatest chance of success, and it has been proposed that a bureau be established to analyse disputes and predict their progress.

65. The other explores the principal features of the various third-party settlement procedureds, their distinctive roles and sources of authority and the instrumentalities through which they operate. The diplomatic, regulatory, cognitive and legal "structures" that are available are seen as complementary, the interrelationship between them making clear the variety of considerations that influence the "peace-making" efforts of the United Nations system.

66. In accordance with regular practice, these papers were discussed by panels of diplomats, scholars and international officials. Such discussions provided the author with an opportunity both to find out whether his ideas had been clearly expressed and to test the validity of his thesis. In the light of comments made by the panelists revisions were made in the studies.

67. Another study has been discussed by a panel and is being revised by the author. This examines the role of a regional organization, in this case OAU, in the settlement of regional disputes and how this can complement the efforts of the United Nations. It explains why certain disputes were handled exclusively within the OAU framework, while others were referred to the United Nations.

68. Several more studies will be ready for publication within the next few months. First drafts have been prepared, but they are still subject to internal revisions as well as consideration by panels. One is an analysis of the good offices of the Secretary-General, which was ready for consideration by a panel meeting to be held in Geneva on 6 July, to which scholars and diplomats were invited.

69. Another study is concerned with consensus practice in the Security Council. An attempt is made to identify, define and analyse this practice in the working of the Council and to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of this new mode of operation. After giving an account of the historical background, the study deals with the scope of the practice, including the definition of various types of decision making by consensus in the Security Council. It analyses the factors in the development of existing practices and examines the conciliatory functions of the Security Council in relation to them. Finally, an assessment is made about the positive value as well as the inherent weaknesses of these practices.

70. Yet another study is concerned with the general principles and standards governing mediation and good offices, concentrating primarily on procedural aspects. It is generally accepted that such principles and standards exist, but little attempt has been made so far to define them and analyse their significance. The Organization's rich and diverse experience with negotiation, mediation and good offices is closely analysed in order to examine the general scope of the mediator's function in the peaceful settlement of disputes, and the broad considerations of principle governing the mediatory functions. The primary emphasis of this study is upon procedural principles and standards which are generally relied upon in mediation and good offices and the extent to which they are useful and relevant for performing the specific tasks involved in the peaceful settlement of disputes. With priority given to research on procedural considerations which have affected the mediatory efforts of the United Nations, the study is expected to result in a systematic analysis of the procedural principles and standards governing the peaceful settlement of disputes in general.

71. A paper has been written on the peaceful settlement of disputes involving members of the OAS. It is a companion piece to the OAU study, examining the roles of the OAS and the United Nations in the settlement of regional disputes.

72. Another study of which a first draft has been completed deals with fact-finding within the United Nations.

73. The Institute has also continued its support for the study of the possible application of social psychological techniques for the peaceful settlement of disputes. A report on the research workshop held at Lake Mohonk, New York, in May 1970 has been published (Research Report No. 1). A second workshop was held at Lake Mohonk in January 1971, involving students from Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. The Institute intends to continue supporting this field of study, and further workshops will probably be held later in 1971.

6. The international migration of professionals from developing to developed countries

74. Two studies on the "brain drain" have been published as UNITAR research reports. They are a general review of the emigration of highly skilled manpower from the developing countries and a specific examination of the situation in five developing countries: Cameroon, Colombia, Lebanon, Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago.

75. The Institute's major project in this field, a multinational survey of the reasons for the migration and return or non-return of professionals from developing countries seeks generalizations about how social systems and educational structures govern the flow of students and professionals. Data are being gathered by questionnaire surveys and interviews in five developed countries - Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States - and nine developing countries - Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Iran, Jamaica, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines. Funds are being sought in seven other countries with a view to their joining the survey.

76. A progress report describing the organization and purpose of the project 2/ was placed before the Economic and Social Council at its fiftieth session. It is hoped that by the end of 1971 UNITAR will have completed the data-gathering and preliminary analysis of material in one of the largest cross-national surveys ever carried out. Among other things, the study will show how attitudes and influences cluster into motivational structures, how each structure varies among different settings and how each cluster affects migration and return. The Council is considering the question of the "brain drain" and the Institute's study is aimed at producing facts that will throw light on the issue as well as ideas that will be of interest to those concerned with this problem.

7. Transfer of operative technology from enterprise to enterprise

77. A series of eight papers on the transfer of technology to the developing countries through enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements were completed during the year and submitted for consideration at a meeting of an interregional export group convened in New York on 21-26 June 1971. The papers, which were based on guidelines prepared by UNITAR and issued by the United Nations as an annex to a progress report of the Secretary-General on the transfer of technology to developing countries, 3/ are being published as UNITAR research reports. Four are concerned with particular industrial sectors - the pharmaceutical industry, the petrochemical industry, the automotive industry and the production of electronic components. Three deal with national experiences - the experience of Japan as an exporter and importer of industrial technology, that of the Soviet Union in transferring industrial technology and the choice and adaptation in the Philippines and Mexico of industrial technology. The eighth paper deals in broad terms with how the developing countries acquire commercial technology. All these papers are concerned with a subject that is not only of interest to the Economic and Social Council, but of direct relevance to development.

8. Financing of international waterway systems

78. With special purpose funds provided by the Argentine Government, UNITAR undertook a comparative study of the financial, legal and institutional aspects of works for the maintenance and improvement of international navigable waterways. Based on a common outline, a series of papers were prepared outlining the experience of developing such water systems as the Rhine, the Danube, the St. Lawrence, the Panama Canal and navigable canals in the Netherlands, Belgium and France. These studies, which have an important relevance to the improvement of river transport and to regional development, were discussed at a meeting of experts held under UNITAR auspices at Buenos Aires in December 1970 and have been published in Spanish by an Argentine publisher.

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document E/4948.

3/ Ibid., Resumed Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document A/4598.

9. New methods and techniques of managerial training

79. A series of studies has been completed covering techniques of training in various parts of the world. The experiences and practices of countries of differing economic philosophies and stages of development, as well as those of international organizations, are explained. The twelve chapters deal with the experience with training techniques in India, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, and also in Western Europe and Eastern Europe generally, in the United Nations Secretariat and in the International Labour Organisation. They also take up the experience of non-governmental organizations in the developing world. Individual chapters are devoted to discussion of the syndicate method of training, the project method of training managers and methods and techniques for training senior administrators.

10. Communications, computers and automation for development

80. Among the research reports published this year was a forecast of what contributions to development can be expected during the next ten years in the field of communications, computers and automation. The papers were originally prepared for the World Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development and are intended to stimulate fresh ideas about factors to be taken into account in planning for the Second Development Decade. Some of the questions dealt with in the report are the extent and manner in which investment in communications can contribute to the process of development, cost reductions, economies of scale and sources of supply of computers for developing countries, and the limitations and advantages of automation for developing countries.

11. New research on technical co-operation in international organization

81. Three proposals for further research in the field of development have been prepared. They deal with the follow-up of United Nations technical assistance, new forms of technical co-operation and improving the effectiveness of international personnel in development. Consideration is being given to the most effective means of proceeding with these proposals that have been submitted to UNDP, whose co-operation for pursuing research in these areas is necessary. The Institute has discussed the question of new forms of technical co-operation with the non-governmental organizations concerned and is planning to have an exchange of ideas on the subject, possibly through the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Science (Vienna Centre). A UNITAR week-end devoted to discussion of the subject is also envisaged.

12. The United Nations and the news media

82. The UNITAR study, United Nations and the news media, will soon be completed. It is the most comprehensive examination so far of the use by press, radio and television of information on the United Nations. The limited use made of information concerning the United Nations, except news of a crisis nature, despite the important role of the Organization and its agencies in many economic and social spheres, accounts for much of the interest in this UNITAR study. Based on an

assessment of quantitative data. The study demonstrates, among other things, the need for the United Nations to undertake a more positive promotion of its work and policies.

83. Among other things, the work shows that, while increased funds for personnel and more up-to-date technical equipment would increase the amount of information the United Nations is able to disseminate, the lack of information on the United Nations in the three major mass media is closely connected with the attitudes of editors and others towards the Organization. The amount of information issued by the United Nations does not reflect what is published. The study also brought out the fact that the inhabitants of different countries do not have an equal opportunity to form their image of the United Nations on the basis of original information and it made suggestions in this connexion. This is particularly true for the inhabitants of developing countries since few of the media of these countries can afford to maintain correspondents at United Nations Headquarters. Most of their information is therefore obtained from the major wire services of the developed countries and, as the study shows, the news disseminators of the developed countries are often interested in other subjects than those that are of concern to the developing countries.

84. The data compiled for this study has already been used by a number of mass communication scholars. The publication later this year of a book dealing with the study is therefore expected to stimulate further research in this field, which has so far been somewhat neglected by scholars interested in international organiza organization.

13. Access to United Nations data for research purposes

85. The problems facing the international community are of such magnitude that research is required not only on the part of the Organization and its affiliated institutes, such as UNITAR, but also by the academic community on a world-wide basis. There is a great deal of assistance that can be contributed by independent scholars, institutions and experts and for this reason UNITAR is actively concerning itself with trying to ensure that the needs of scholars for data are known to the United Nations and that the scholarly community is made aware of how access to data may be obtained.

86. There are a number of ways in which the Institute is endeavouring to give effect to this policy. UNITAR co-sponsored a Workshop on International Organization Data, in March 1971, in conjunction with the International Studies Association and the Union of International Associations. A partial inventory of data on international organizations was compiled for the Workshop and may eventually be expanded and published by UNITAR in co-operation with the author.

14. Use of United Nations documents

87. The Institute has presented a proposal to the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities, calling for an investigation of the actual and the potential usage of United Nations documents. This proposal has been presented in the light of belief that such an investigation is prerequisite for the design of an information system, and especially of a management information system,

of the type proposed for the United Nations family. Provided financing is made available, UNITAR is prepared to organize field surveys and analytical research in co-operation with other United Nations agencies. This task would involve an investigation of the actual use of United Nations documents by various groups of users as well as of the potential use of such documents after a modern information retrieval system had been established.

15. Environmental problems

88. The Institute's environment-related activities have in general aimed to aid, and contribute to, the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. Members of the UNITAR staff have participated actively in meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, of the ACC Ad Hoc Working Group on the Human Environment, of the ACC Functional Group on the Human Environment, of the Intergovernmental Working Group on Monitoring or Surveillance, and of the Panel of Experts on International Organizational Implications.

89. A UNITAR research report published in November 1970, Marine Pollution Problems and Remedies, which reviews what is known about a number of the most important of those problems, the controls that now apply to them and the prospects of further pollution and its control, has received considerable attention both from experts and from the press. This paper was submitted to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at its second session, as background material for its discussion on marine pollution. It has been reprinted in the United Nations Monthly Chronicle, and Spanish and French versions have been published by UNITAR.

90. The Institute has also submitted a "basic paper" to the Conference secretariat entitled "International environmental regulation: means of achieving environmental quality". This reviews a number of means of controlling pollution - including quality standards, discharge standards, operational standards, complete prohibitions, and effluent charges and price adjustment, as well as measures for promoting compliance - including liability, technical assistance, subsidies and compensations, and planning and forecasting - with particular reference to their usefulness on an international level.

91. In addition, a paper entitled "The case of DDT", which attempts to set forth the present situation with regard to both the risks and benefits arising from the world-wide use of DDT and the resulting needs for intergovernmental action, has been completed and circulated to experts concerned.

16. Atomic safeguards system - verification

92. The study of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency which has previously been reported on 4/ has now been completed and will be published later in the year. It deals with the development and legislative history of IAEA safeguards and with the executive administration of the safeguards machinery which took on added significance when included in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. This case study is an analysis of the most comprehensive

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4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/8014), para. 52.

method developed so far for the verification of treaty obligations. It was carried out with the co-operation of the Director-General of IAEA, for which the Institute is grateful.

17. International law studies

93. Several of the research projects described above involve international law. This is particularly the case for the studies in the area of peaceful settlement, the study on marine pollution and in some respects that on atomic safeguards.

18. Regional Symposium on International Law for Africa

94. Within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, UNITAR organized a Regional Symposium on International Law for Africa which was held in Accra, Ghana, from 14 to 28 January 1971. The symposium concentrated on certain legal matters of special interest to Africa, namely: state succession; economic development agreements; international trade law; and the pre-colonial and present-day contribution of Africa to international law. Twenty-four African countries participated and twenty-two background studies were prepared by experts from within and outside the region. The United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development collaborated in the organization of the symposium.

19. Racial discrimination

95. A study entitled "The Prevention of Racial Discrimination in Britain" has been completed and will be published this autumn by the Oxford University Press. The Institute of Race Relations in London was commissioned by UNITAR to carry out this study under guidelines prepared by the Institute and presented to the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968. Work continues on the effectiveness of measures against racial discrimination in Peru. The UNITAR guidelines have also been used by the Center on International Race Relations at the University of Denver for a preliminary examination of racial discrimination and public policy in the United States. The Institute is continuing to explore, with the Center, the possibility of a newsletter that would provide information on the research that is being undertaken in different parts of the world on racial and ethnic problems.

20. Co-operation with universities, research institutions and scholars

96. The interest of the community of scholars in working with UNITAR has been manifested by requests to co-operate on joint projects, requests for suggestions on doctoral dissertations related to UNITAR research, and by the many applications for visiting scholarships and internships. Collaboration involving studies by national institutes and universities on UNITAR projects have been undertaken in at least twenty countries.

21. Co-operative research ventures

97. Examples of co-operative research ventures that UNITAR has undertaken, with institutions throughout the world acting as its partners in connexion with specific country or regional studies are the "brain drain" project, the project dealing with relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations, the study of the United Nations and the news media, and certain studies dealing with racial discrimination and the transfer of technology from enterprise to enterprise.

22. Visiting scholars and interns

98. Various types of "attachment" arrangements are made to enable research scholars to aid UNITAR's work while at the same time pursuing their own interests. Among them are arrangements for the attachment of visiting scholars selected from among post-doctoral scholars and young academics, and for research interns selected from among graduate students with an excellent academic record. UNITAR assumes no financial responsibility in respect of such attachments and requires assurance of financial support from a sponsoring Government or institution.

99. During the past year, two professors have come to the Institute as visiting scholars to work on peace research. Two other professors, one from the United Kingdom and one from Norway, were given office facilities to carry on research on United Nations organs. Twelve interns from nine different countries have worked in varying periods averaging two to three months on various projects including peace research, relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations, and measures for the control of environmental pollution, among others. Applications from several other candidates for research internships are currently being considered. During the month of August each year, UNITAR also supervises the work of four or five interns chosen by the Institute from among those accepted under the student intern programme conducted each summer by the United Nations Office of Public Information.

23. Access to UNITAR data archives

100. The very extensive archives of data that have been gathered as a result of the survey carried out under UNITAR's auspices of the use of public information on the United Nations by press, radio and television in 50 countries, has been utilized by a number of scholars. In one instance, the punched cards of the set of data regarding United States press, radio and TV coverage were used by an assistant professor at Cornell University in connexion with his thesis designed to examine the influence of the United Nations on its environment. In another case, a Ph.D. candidate at Northwestern University based her dissertation on the United Nations and the world press on the content analysis of the actual press clippings and radio and television monitoring notes that are in the UNITAR data archives from 17 of the countries included in the survey. Still another researcher at the Research Institute of the University of Tampere, Finland, acquired a copy of the whole computer tape, based on the data contained on 96,000 punched cards prepared in connexion with the survey, to use in writing a thesis on the relations between communications systems and the content of information.

101. Various other requests for data continue to be received since the archives are in many ways unique. There is, for instance, no other collection regarding 1,807 daily and weekly newspapers throughout the world detailing the type, place and frequency of publication, the average number of pages per issue, the normal number of columns per page, the estimated average circulation, language of publication, distribution of readership and so forth. The data archives are of interest to United Nations officials since there is no comparable collection of every single press release, radio broadcast, or other piece of information issued by the United Nations and its agencies during three two-week periods.

102. Similarly the UNITAR collection of 90,000 press clippings and radio and TV monitoring notes, are of interest to scholars or practitioners concerned with the attitudes of individual mass media organs, or of Governments as reflected in the mass media, during the period of the survey. In the same way, this collection of clippings and monitoring notes is of interest to those concerned with either an inter-media or cross-national comparison of the way in which a given situation or activity was reported by the mass media of 50 countries during the survey. The fact that these clippings and monitoring notes exist in 70 languages is also of interest to linguists concerned with a particular language, a group of languages or comparison. The Institute itself intends to use this immense archival resource when carrying out the research project on document usage within the United Nations system since every single official document issued by the United Nations on 42 different days during 1968 has been recorded on tape and placed in the UNITAR files. This is not a record of the documents by date of issuance, but of the actual documents distributed on a given day, even if they were translations of documents that had originally been made available years earlier.

103. Once the "brain drain" project has been completed, we will have a relevant record that will be available to scholars for secondary analysis consisting of answers to questionnaire surveys on the subject carried out in 19 countries.

24. Participation in scholarly conferences and seminars

104. In addition to obtaining the formal participation of independent institutions, scholars and interns in UNITAR research, members of the Institute's staff attend and contribute to scholarly conferences and seminars. This activity permits the exchange of information and ideas, enables different professional groups to be informed of UNITAR research and provides an opportunity for the Institute to interest others in carrying out studies related to the United Nations. Among such conferences during the past year have been the Pacem in Maribus Convocation that explored the peaceful uses of the oceans and the ocean floor, the Ditchley Park Conference on Peaceful Settlement; the Peace Research Consortium of Western Hemisphere Scholars; the Toronto seminar on the environment; the Varna World Congress of Sociology; the Dubrovnik Symposium on Science Policy; and a European-American seminar on organizations of the future.

105. In several conferences, UNITAR undertook an official role, as in co-sponsoring the Workshop on International Organization Data and in observing and evaluating the International Peace Academy Committee's 1970 project in Vienna. The Institute also prepared background papers for a meeting with Italian research institutions, arranged by the Giovanni Agnelli Foundation, which resulted in the establishment of four working groups for structures and procedure of international organizations,

problems of economic and social development, environmental matters and future problems that may become relevant to international organizations.

25. Contributions to scholarly journals

106. Contributions to scholarly journals are another way in which UNITAR and its staff seek to inform others of the work being carried out by the Institute. In addition, UNITAR research reports have been reprinted in various other publications such as the American Journal of International Law and the United Nations Monthly Chronicle. Among articles by UNITAR staff that have been published during the past year are the following: "How effective are measures against racial discrimination?" in the European Journal of Human Rights; "The United Nations and the social and behavioural sciences" in the International Social Science Journal; and an article on the environment, "Behind the alarm" in Ceres; "The legal régime of the sea-bed with special regard to the rights of the land-locked countries", in the Czechoslovak Journal of International Law; "Peaceful settlement of Disputes", in Verfassung und Recht in Ubersee (Constitution and Law Overseas), Hamburg, the Federal Republic of Germany; in addition, various papers have been presented to learned institutions, such as "The role of Scholarship and Research in International policy-making", presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The Institue is considering establishing a UNITAR reprint series, in which would be published reprints of articles submitted to learned journals, for circulation to those who receive UNITAR publications. Until such time as it may prove feasible to establish such a series, the UNITAR news will be used as a vehicle for conveying the information.

26. Exchange of ideas and information on new perspectives for international co-operation

107. Until the work of UNITAR's proposed commission on new perspectives for international co-operation is far enough advanced to promote any specific research, the Research Department has been considering ideas and approaches and has been examining the literature with a view to planning for the future. An interest in exchanging information on this subject has been expressed by a number of non-governmental organizations including the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences (Vienna Centre) and the Italian Institute for Applied Research Documentation and Study. Similar exchanges of ideas and information are carried out with other groups on other subjects.

V. NEW PERSPECTIVES IN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

108. At its ninth session in November 1970, the UNITAR Board of Trustees decided to establish a commission, to be composed of the members of the Board and a number of other eminent personalities from outside, whose purpose would be "to examine major trends in scientific and social development that have implications for the United Nations system and to consider possible responses from the family of international agencies". The trustees hoped that this new activity would enable the Institute to alert international organizations to global issues not now being dealt with and to suggest methods of international co-operation for responding to them.

109. The project has been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General, who has expressed support in principle and also made very helpful comments that are being taken into account in the development of it. The trustees have agreed that, in the first place, a group of outstanding men, representative of different fields of endeavour, should be invited to a conference with them. Some specialized agencies are also being invited to send representatives. At the conference the "raison d'être" of the proposed commission would be discussed as well as the manner in which it should be organized. The conference will also be invited to discuss two or three subjects of the kind that the proposed commission would be handling.

110. The discussion will, accordingly, be in two parts: the first will be concerned with explaining various types of "futurology" research, such as trend analysis, computer systems models and world order models; the other will be directed to a discussion of specific problems that will have been outlined in previously circulated papers. It is hoped that recommendations will be adopted that will guide UNITAR in the formation of a viable commission on new perspectives, including an organizational scheme based on available methodologies.

111. The conference is being arranged for next September, to meet immediately prior to the tenth session of the Board.

ANNEX I

List of the members of the Board of Trustees
as of 1 October 1970

Chairman: Mr. Kenneth Younger (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Vice-Chairman:
Mr. Felipe Herrera (Chile)
Mr. Ralph J. Bunche (United Nations Secretariat)
Mr. Henning Friis (Denmark)
Mr. Shintaro Fukushima (Japan)
Mr. Richard N. Gardner (United States of America)
Mr. Mahmoud H. Hammad (United Arab Republic)
Mr. Hans A. Havemann (Federal Republic of Germany)
Mr. John Holmes (Canada)
Mr. Nikolay Inozemtsev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Joseph Ki-zerbo (Upper Volta)
Mr. Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet (France)
Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland)
Mr. Jiri Nosek (United Nations Secretariat)
Mr. G. Parathasarathi (India)
Mr. Manuel Pérez-Guerrero (Venezuela)
Mr. Raymond Scheyven (Belgium)
Mr. Mehdi Vakil (Iran)

Ex officio members:

U Thant
Secretary-General

President of the General Assembly
United Nations

President of the Economic and Social Council
United Nations

Executive Director of UNITAR

ANNEX II

List of contributions (up to 30 June 1971)

A. Governmental sources (in US dollars)

1. General Fund

Country	Payments
Algeria	5,000
Argentina	60,000
Barbados	500
Belgium	300,375
Brazil	5,000
Brunei	19,601
Cameroon	2,899
Canada	335,749
Central African Republic	40
Ceylon	3,000
Chile	3,000
China	5,000
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	60,000
Cyprus	550
Czechoslovakia	2,000
Denmark	150,000
Dubei	1,000
Ecuador	7,025
Ethiopia	5,000
Federal Republic of Germany	375,000
Finland	60,205
Ghana	42,000
Greece	45,000
Guinea	5,000
Guyana	2,000
Holy See	2,000
India	50,000

Country	Payments
Iran	22,000
Iraq	34,000
Ireland	15,000
Israel	12,000
Italy	59,840
Ivory Coast	117,986
Jamaica	2,500
Japan	282,000
Jordan	8,000
Kenya	14,002
Kuwait	110,000
Laos	1,000
Lebanon	10,000
Liberia	7,500
Libyan Arab Republic	15,000
Lichtenstein	4,630
Luxembourg	12,000
Malaysia	3,288
Mali	2,000
Malta	600
Morocco	20,000
Netherlands	100,663
Niger	3,054
Nigeria	30,800
Norway	109,200
Pakistan	20,000
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	240
Philippines	29,830
Republic of Korea	6,000
Rwanda	6,000
Saudi Arabia	40,000
Senegal	8,138
Singapore	1,500
Sudan	5,000

Country	Payments
Sweden	177,139
Switzerland	210,463
Syria	10,471
Thailand	28,200
Togo	5,179
Trinidad and Tobago	5,000
Tunisia	10,000
Turkey	5,000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	120,000[a/]
United Arab Republic	4,600
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	701,584
United Republic of Tanzania	25,602
United States of America	1,900,000
Upper Volta	3,000
Venezuela	60,000
Yugoslavia	28,000
Zambia	2,000
TOTAL	5,956,953

a/ Excludes $45,387 received in kind, paid for from funds contributed in local currency by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

2. Special purpose grants

Country	Payments
Argentina	50,000
France	15,676
Sweden	20,000
United States of America	296,524
TOTAL	382,200

B. Non-governmental sources (in US dollars)

Sources	Payments
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	6,600
Compton Trust	10,000
Beulah Edge Estate	90,000
Ford Foundation	100,000
Fund for Peace (formerly Fund for Education in World Order)	6,448
Individuals	5,946
Institute for International Order	3,000
Charles F. Kettering Foundation	10,000
Rockefeller Foundation	450,000
John D. Rockefeller III	50,000
Rowntree Charitable Trust	29,513
Volkswagen Foundation	93,149
TOTAL	854,656

C. Contributions in local currencies

Country	Payments
Hungary	100,000 (forint)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	300,000 (roubles)b/

b/ Includes $45,387 received in kind, paid for from funds contributed in local currency by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ANNEX III

Feasibility of a United Nations international university

The Board of Trustees of UNITAR at their ninth session (2-5 November 1970) had before it the Secretary-General's report on the feasibility of a United Nations international university, together with the text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1542 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970, the summary records of the meetings at which the Council took that action, and the text of a letter addressed to the Executive Director of UNITAR on 15 October by the Secretary-General indicating his thinking on the points on which immediate action would appear to be called for.

The Board concurs with the Secretary-General that, for the time being, attention should be directed to considering what should be the aims and objectives of the university and that the further questions of organization, finances and curricula should be left for later study by experts.

The Board considers it important to stress, in the first place, the points made in the report itself, that there are institutions within the United Nations system, notably UNESCO and UNITAR, which are trying to carry out many of the kinds of activities with which the proposed university is to concern itself. UNITAR was established to carry out, in an international setting, under a board appointed on the basis of personal qualifications, training and the conduct of "research and study related to the functions and objectives of the United Nations".

It is also the case, as the Secretary-General's report acknowledges, that there are many institutions of advanced studies outside the United Nations system engaged, wholly or partly, on studies of international significance. Some of them are national institutions, others established jointly for this purpose by a number of Governments and/or private foundations.

The Board therefore sees the new institution proposed in the Secretary-General's report as an instrument to co-ordinate, harmonize and supplement the work done in existing institutions, in order to meet the challenge of a changing world which calls for greater international understanding and co-operation. It should help to foster the growth of existing institutions suitable for incorporation or association with it; it should create new institutions only where they prove to be necessary - thereby avoiding needless proliferation; and it should create co-ordinating machinery which, in the Board's view, should of necessity be on a large scale, at least to start with.

Seen in this light, the proposal to create a United Nations international university system is acceptable in principle to the Board of UNITAR, and so is the Secretary-General's suggestion that its aims and objectives "should include training, public service, and research in a comprehensive system, functionally and geographically decentralized, but administratively integrated and including a variety of models responsibe to the diversity and urgency of the world's needs and our common tasks".

The Board feels that the university should serve the following aims and objectives:

(a) The need of the world for internationally oriented scholarship to carry out studies of global problems;

(b) The need of scholars for continuing international co-operation for joint consideration of issues with global implications;

(c) The needs of the developing world for greater access to and interaction with advanced and advancing scientific thought and applicable technology;

(d) The needs of the United Nations system in all its manifestations - delegations, secretariats and programmes - for permanent scholarly resources of the highest quality.

The Board welcomes the Secretary-General's suggestion that the General Assembly should "set up this year a committee of eminently qualified persons with a mandate to consider and report on a viable plan in all its aspects".

The Board is of the opinion that any such committee should include representatives of UNESCO, UNITAR and a number of eminent scholars outside the United Nations system, and should also reflect the multidisciplinary nature of the project.

ANNEX IV

Membership of the annual meetings of the directors of institutes within the United Nations family

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Economic Development Institute of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training

International Institute for Educational Planning

International Institute for Labour Studies

International Monetary Fund Institute

Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

United Nations Social Defence Research Institute

ANNEX V

List of UNITAR publications
available or in preparation

UNITAR research reports:

No. 1	Social Psychological Techniques and the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes (out of print)
No. 2	International Research Conference on Race Relations
No. 3	Emigration of Highly-Skilled Manpower from the Developing Countries - by Gregory Henderson
No. 4	Marine Pollution Problems and Remedies (in French and Spanish also) - by Oscar Schachter and Danial Serwer
No. 5	The Brain Drain from Five Developing Countries - Cameroon, Colombia, Lebanon, the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago
No. 6	Communications, Computers and Automation for Development - by Ithiel de Sola Pool, Philip Stone, and Alexander Szalai
No. 7	Transfer of Technology from Japan to Developing Countries - by Terutomo Ozawa
No. 8	International Transfer of Automotive Technology to Developing Countries - by Jack Baranson
No. 10	The Transfer of Technology and the Factor Proportions Problem: the Philippines and Mexico - by R. Hal Mason
No. 11	The Transfer of Technology: Economics of Offshore Assembly; the Case of Semiconductor Industry - by Y.S. Chang
No. 12	The International Transfer of Technology in the Establishment of the Petrochemical Industry in Developing Countries - by Robert B. Stobaugh
No. 13	The International Transfer of Commercial Technology to Developing Countries - by Walter A. Chudson
No. 14	Technology Transfer in the Pharmaceutical Industry - by Lawrence H. Wortzel

UNITAR Peaceful Settlement Series

PS No. 1 Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Ideas and Proposals for Research - by Sydney D. Bailey

PS No. 2 Analysis and prediction in international mediation - by Frank Edmead

PS No. 3 Complementary structures of third-party settlement of international disputes - by Vratislav Pechota

PS No. 4 Pacific Settlement in Africa: Roles of the Organization for African Unity and the United Nations - by Berhanykun Andemicael

PS No. 5 The "Good Offices" of the Secretary-General in the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes - by Vratislav Pechota

PS No. 6 Consultative and Consensual Practices in the Working of the Security Council - by Feng Yang Chai

PS No. 7 General Principles and Standards Governing Mediation and "Good Offices" - by K. Venkata Raman

UNITAR Series

No. 1 U.N. Development Aid; Criteria and Methods of Evaluation (in French and Spanish also) - by William R. Leonard, Béat Alexander Jenny, Offia Nwali

No. 2 Towards Wider Acceptance of U.N. Treaties - by Oscar Schachter, Mahomed Nawaz and John H. Fried

No. 3 Small States and Territories: Status and Problems - by Jacques Rapoport, Ernest Muteba and Joseph J. Therattil

No. 4 The Prevention of Racial Discrimination in Britain

No. 5 Atomic Safeguards: A Study in International Verification - by Allan McKnight

No. 6S Rios y Canales Navegables Internationales: Aspectors Financieros, Juridicos e Institucionales de su Desarrollo

Corporaciones Publicas Multinacionales en America Latina (in Spanish) edited by Marcos Kaplan

Youth Participation in International Affairs - edited by Berhanykun Andemicael and Louis Simon

Newer Techniques of Training for Managers - edited by Sydney Mailick

The United Nations and the News Media - by Alexander Szalai and Margaret Croke

African International Legal History: Introductory Essays - edited by A.K. Mensah-Brown

UNITAR Lecture Series

No. 1 The U.N. Charter and the Challenge of the 70's - by Kenneth Younger

No. 2 Towards a Better International Economic Order - by Jan Tingerben

No. 3 The International Labour Organisation in the U.N. Family - by Wilred Jenks

No. 4 The Future of International Education - by Robert M. Hutchins

UNITAR training manuals

Manual de l'Assistance Technique des Nations Unies

Manual de Asistencia Tecnica de las Naciones Unidas

Manual of External Financing

Manuel du Financement Exterieur

CN42

ANNEX VI

UNITAR seminars on international organization and multilateral diplomacy

1971 PROGRAMME

A. List of seminars, seminar leaders and guest panelists

Date	Seminars	Seminar leaders and guest panelists
13 April	The General Assembly	Seminar leader - Ambassador Otto Borch Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations Guest panelists - Mr. Victor Lessiovski Personal Assistant to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Mr. Arthur Lall Professor of International Affairs, Columbia University (formerly Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations)
14 April	The Security Council	Seminar leader - Ambassador Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations Guest panelists - Ambassador Abdulrahim Abby Farah Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations Mr. F.Y. Chai Research Fellow of UNITAR (formerly Director, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, United Nations)
15 April	The Economic and Social Council	Seminar leader - Mr. M. Dubey, Chief, Section for Planning and Evaluation, Office of Technical Co-operation (formerly Representative of India on the Economic and Social Council) Guest panelists - Mr. Thomas Oliver, Deputy Secretary of the Economic and Social Council

		Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito First Secretary of the Mission of Brazil to the United Nations
16 April	The specialized and other related agencies	Seminar leader - Mr. David Morse, Chairman, Advisory Panel on Programme Policy of UNDP and former Director-General of ILO Guest panelists - Mr. Paul Faber, Director, Division of Public Finance, and Financial Institutions, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and former Executive Director, International Monetary Fund Ambassador Walter Guevara Arze, Permanent Representative of Bolivia
19 April	The United Nations Development Programme	Seminar leader - Ambassador Agha Shahi, Permanent Representative of Pakistan (formerly President of the Governing Council of UNDP) Guest panelists - Mr. Myer Cohen, Assistant Administrator of UNDP Mr. Claude Joffroy, Chief of Programmes in Technical and Economic Co-operation, UNITAR
20 April	The Secretariat	Seminar leader - Mr. C.V. Narasimhan Under-Secretary-General, Chef de Cabinet, United Nations, and Deputy Administrator of UNDP Guest panelists - Ambassador Giovanni Migliuolo, Minister Counsellor of the Mission of Italy to the United Nations Mr. Mamadou Thiam, Executive Secretary of OAU, New York
21 April	News media and the United Nations	Seminar leader - Mr. Alexander Szalai, Deputy Director of Research, UNITAR Guest panelists - Mr. Joseph Nichols Chief, International and Satellite Communications Unit, Office of Public Information Mr. Alexander Gabriel, correspondent at the United Nations

22 April	Documentation and the United Nations Library	Seminar leader - Mr. Daniel Rutledge, Chief Editor and Director, Editorial and Official Records Services, Office of Conference Services, United Nations Guest panelists - Mr. Giuseppe Martini Chief, Documentation Division, United Nations Library Mr. Larry Leonard, Editor of journals, Source and Current Thought on Peace and War
23 April	The Organization and Role of the Permanent Missions	Seminar leader - Ambassador E. Kulaga Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations Guest panelists - Mr. Robert Rosenstock, Advisor, Legal Affairs Mission of the United States to the United Nations Mr. Mohamed Tabiti, Assistant Chief of Protocol, United Nations

B. Number and nationality of participants from Permanent Missions and the Secretariat

Afghanistan	2	Libya	4
Albania	1	Malaysia	2
Algeria	1	Malta	2
Belgium	4	Mongolia	1
Botswana	1	Morocco	1
Burma	2	New Zealand	1
Cameroon	3	Nicaragua	1
Canada	1	Niger	1
Central African Republic	2	Nigeria	2
Chad	1	Paraguay	1
Colombia	3	Republic of Viet-Nam	1
Congo, Democratic Republic of	2	Singapore	2
Cyprus	1	Sweden	1
Ecuador	1	Syria	1
El Salvador	1	Thailand	1
Federal Republic of Germany	1	Trinidad and Tobago	2
Gabon	3	United Republic of Tanzania	2
Greece	1	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7
Guatemala	1	Venezuela	1
Honduras	2	United Nations Secretariat	13
India	6	Specialized agencies	4
Indonesia	8		
Iraq	4		
Ireland	1		
Italy	1		
Japan	1		
Jordan	2		
Kenya	1		
Liberia	1		

ANNEX VII

List of speakers at the Symposium on Environment and Development
24 May 1971

1. Mr. Maurice Strong
   Secretary-General
   United Nations Conference on the Human Environment

2. Mr. Philippe de Seynes
   Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

3. Mr. James A. Lee
   Environmental Adviser
   International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

4. Mr. Robert J. Crooks
   Director, Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, United Nations

5. Mr. Oscar Schachter
   Deputy Executive Director and Director of Research, UNITAR

ANNEX VIII

Number and nationality of participants in the UNITAR training programme in diplomacy (Dakar)

Ceylon	3
Gabon	1
Ghana	1
Kenya	3
Lesotho	1
Liberia	1
Malaysia	1
Mali	1
Mauritius	1
Nepal	1
Nigeria	2
Senegal	2
Somalia	1
Swaziland	1
Togo	1
United Arab Republic	3
Zambia	2

ANNEX IX

Number and nationality of participants in seminars in the field of technical co-operation

	1970 Interregional Seminar	1971 Regional Seminar ASIA	1971 Regional Seminar AFRICA
Algeria			1
Botswana			1
Brazil	1		
Central African Republic			1
Ceylon		1	
Chad			1
Chile	1		
China		2	
Cook Islands		1	
Dahomey			2
East African Community			1
Ethiopia	(1)		1
Fiji		2	
Gabon			1
Gambia			1
Ghana			1 (1)
Gilbert and Ellice Islands		1	
Hong Kong		1	
India		1 (1)	
Indonesia	(1)	2	
Iran	1	1	
Ivory Coast			2
Kenya			1 (1)
Khmer Republic		1	
Laos		1	
Lesotho			1
Liberia	1		
Libyan Arab Republic			2
Madagascar			1
Malaysia		1	
Malta	1		
Malawi			1
Mali			1
Nepal	(1)	1	
Nigeria	1		2
Pakistan	(1)	1	
People's Republic of the Congo	1		

Annex IX (continued)

	1970 Interregional Seminar	1971 Regional Seminar ASIA	1971 Regional Seminar AFRICA
Poland	1		
Philippines		1	
Republic of Korea		2 (1)	
Republic of Viet-Nam		2	
Senegal			(1)
Sierra Leone			1
Singapore		1	
Somalia			1
Sudan			1
Swaziland			1
Thailand		8 (1)	
Togo			1 (1)
Tonga		1	
Turkey	1		
Uganda	1		1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(1)		
United Arab Republic			2 (1)
United Republic of Tanzania	1		1
Zambia	1		1
	12 (5)	32 (3)	32 (5)

ANNEX X

Number and nationality of participants in the UNITAR Seminar on Documentation (Geneva), 8-19 March 1971

Australia	1	New Zealand	1
Austria	1	Nigeria	1
Belgium	2	Norway	1
Canada	1	Pakistan	1
Cuba	1	Philippines	1
Ceylon	1	Republic of Viet-Nam	2
Denmark	1	Syria	2
Ecuador	1	South Africa	2
Ethiopia	1	Thailand	1
Finland	1	Trinidad and Tobago	1
Federal Republic of Germany	2	Tunisia	1
Ghana	1	United Arab Republic	2
Greece	1	United Kingdom	1
India	1		
Indonesia	2		
Iran	1		
Iraq	1		
Israel	1		
Italy	1		
Japan	1		
Kuwait	2		
Libyan Arab Republic	1		
Malaysia	2		
Malta	1		
Mongolia	1		

ANNEX XI

Research panels

A. PARTICIPANTS IN THE PANEL ON PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTRA-OAU DISPUTES IN AFRICA - THE RESPECTIVE ROLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OAU

16, 19 and 23 April 1971

M. Paul Blanc, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of France

M. Fathih Khaouane Bouayad-Agha, Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative of Algeria

Mr. F.Y. Chai, former Director of the Security Council and Political Affairs Division, United Nations

Mrs. Minerva M. Etzioni, member of the faculty of the Centre for Policy Research, Colombia University

Ambassador Seymour F. Finger, Senior Adviser to the Permanent Representative of the United States

Professor W. Foltz, Department of Political Science, Yale University

Ambassador Theodore Idzumbuir, Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Mr. James O.C. Jonah, Political Adviser, United Nations Middle East Mission, United Nations

M. Felix Magenge, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Burundi

M. Abdou Salam M'Bengue, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Senegal

Mr. Ivan G. Neklessa, Senior Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ambassador Edwin Ogebe Ogbu, Permanent Representative of Nigeria

Mr. Peter Charles Petrie, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. E.S. Reddy, Chief of Section for African Questions, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, United Nations

Ambassador Salim Ahmed Salim, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania

Mr. George L. Sherry, Principal Officer, Offices of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs, United Nations

M. Amadou Traore, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Ivory Coast

Ambassador Nsanzé Terence, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Burundi

Ambassador Mamadau Moctar Thiam, Executive Secretary, Representative of OAU to the United Nations

Professor Immanuel Wallerstein, Columbia University

Professor I.W. Zartman, Department of Politics, New York University

Ambassador M. Zentar, Permanent Representative of Morocco

M. Maxime-Leopold Zollner, Deputy Director of the Division of Trusteeship, Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories, United Nations

UNITAR

Chief S.O. Adebo, Executive Director

Mr. Oscar Schachter, Deputy Executive Director and Director of Research

Mr. B. Andemicael, Research Officer

B. PARTICIPANTS IN THE PANEL OF COMPLEMENTARY STRUCTURES OF THIRD-PARTY SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

22 February 1971

Ambassador Simeon Ake, Permanent Representative of the Ivory Coast

Professor Elise Boulding, University of Colorado

Ambassador J.A. de Araujo Castro, Permanent Representative of Brazil

Ambassador Sir Colin Crowe, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom (accompanied by Mr. Nicholas Fenn)

Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, Woodrow Wilson International Centre, Washington

Ambassador Abdulrahim Abby Farah, Permanent Representative of Somalia

Professor Richard Gardner, Columbia University

Justice Arthur Goldberg, former United States Ambassador to the United Nations

Professor Richard Hiscocks, University of Sussex

Mr. Evgeny Kutovoj, Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs

Ambassador Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, Permanent Representative of France

Ambassador Edouard Longerstaey, Permanent Representative of Belgium

Mr. Reaz Rahman, Permanent Mission of Pakistan

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Chief S.O. Adebo, Executive Director

Mr. Oscar Schachter, Deputy Executive Director and Director of Research

Professor Alexander Szalai, Deputy Director of Research

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